Hadronic Matrix Elements and the Feynman-Hellmann Theorem

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Feynman-Hellmann Theorem

$$\frac{\partial E_{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} = \left\langle \psi_{\lambda} \left| \frac{\partial \hat{H}_{\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} \right| \psi_{\lambda} \right\rangle$$

Relates matrix elements to variation in the spectrum

Matrix elements on lattice

$$\frac{\partial m_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \lambda} = \langle n|J|n\rangle$$

Construct analogous derivative to access lattice matrix elements

Effective mass

Lattice two-point correlation

$$C(t) = \sum_{n} Z_n^2 e^{-E_n t}$$

the ground state is approx.

$$m_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\tau} \ln \left(\frac{C(t)}{C(t+\tau)} \right) \approx E_0$$

Effective mass derivative

$$R(t) \equiv \frac{\partial_{\lambda} C(t)}{C(t)}$$

$$\partial_{\lambda}C(t) = -\sum_{t'} \langle N(t)J(t')\bar{N}(0)\rangle$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial m_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \frac{1}{\tau} \left[R(t) - R(t+\tau) \right]$$

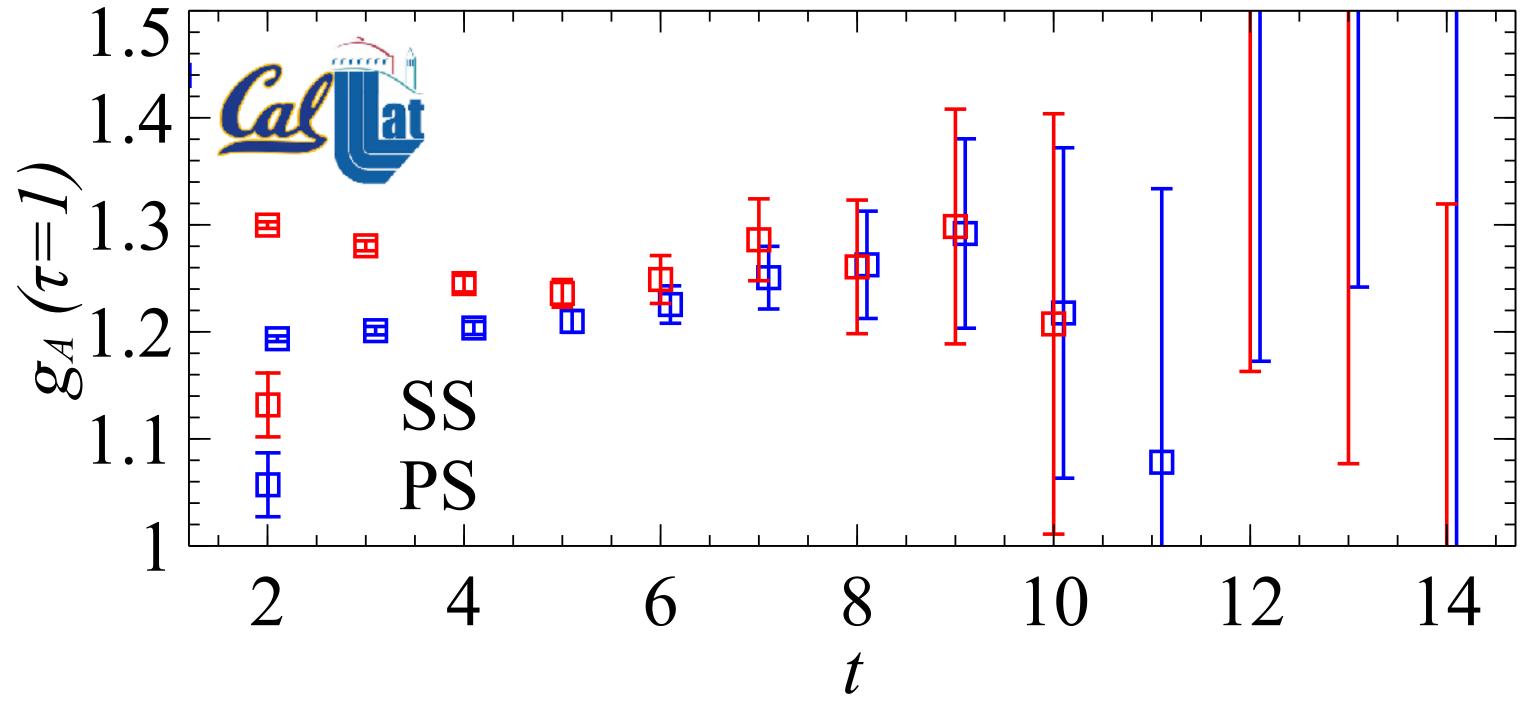
In the long time limit it the derivative of the effective mass is

$$R(t) \approx (t+1)g_A + \text{constant}$$

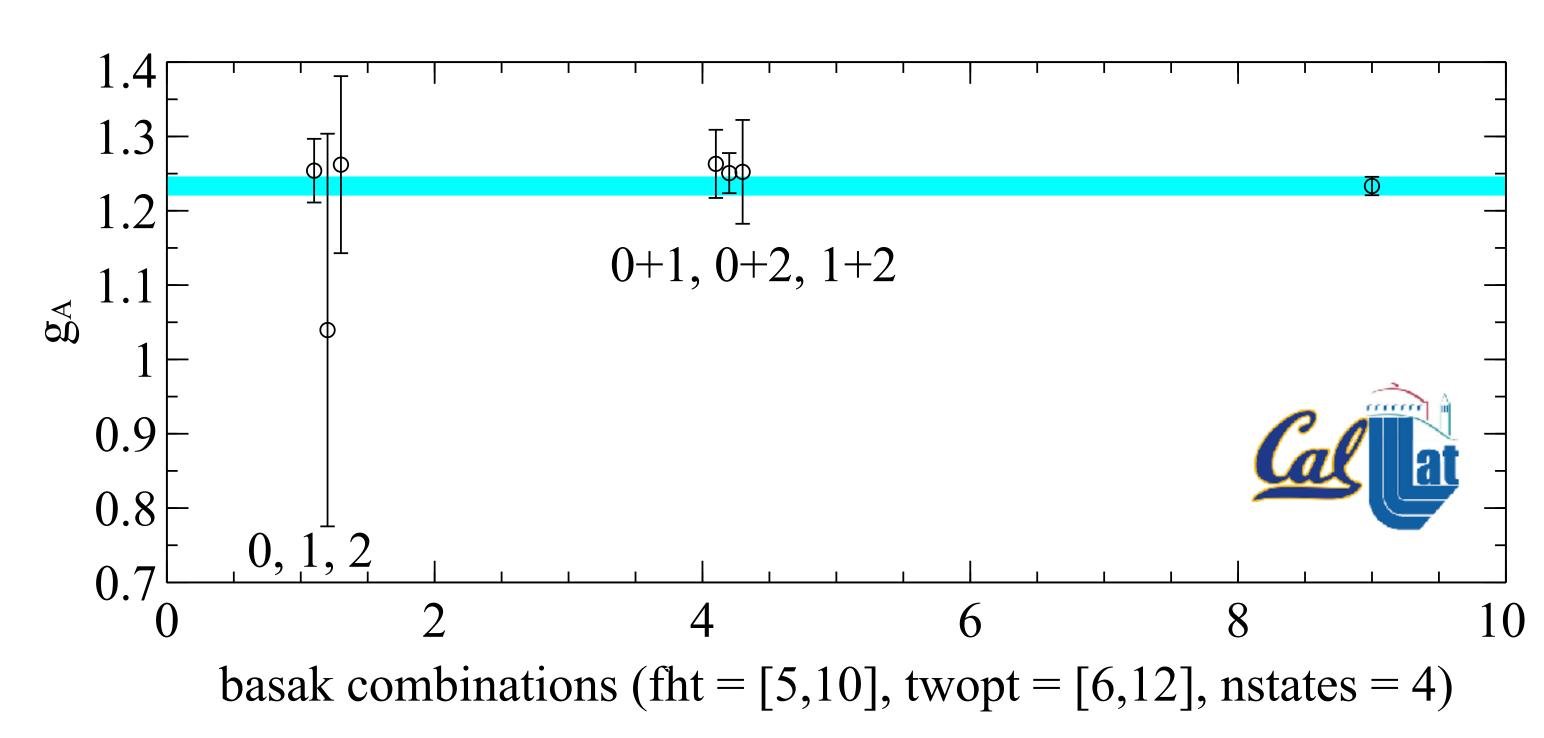
$$\frac{\partial m_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \lambda} \approx g_A + \mathcal{O}(e^{-E_n t})$$

where $(E_n > E_0)$

The CalLat effort



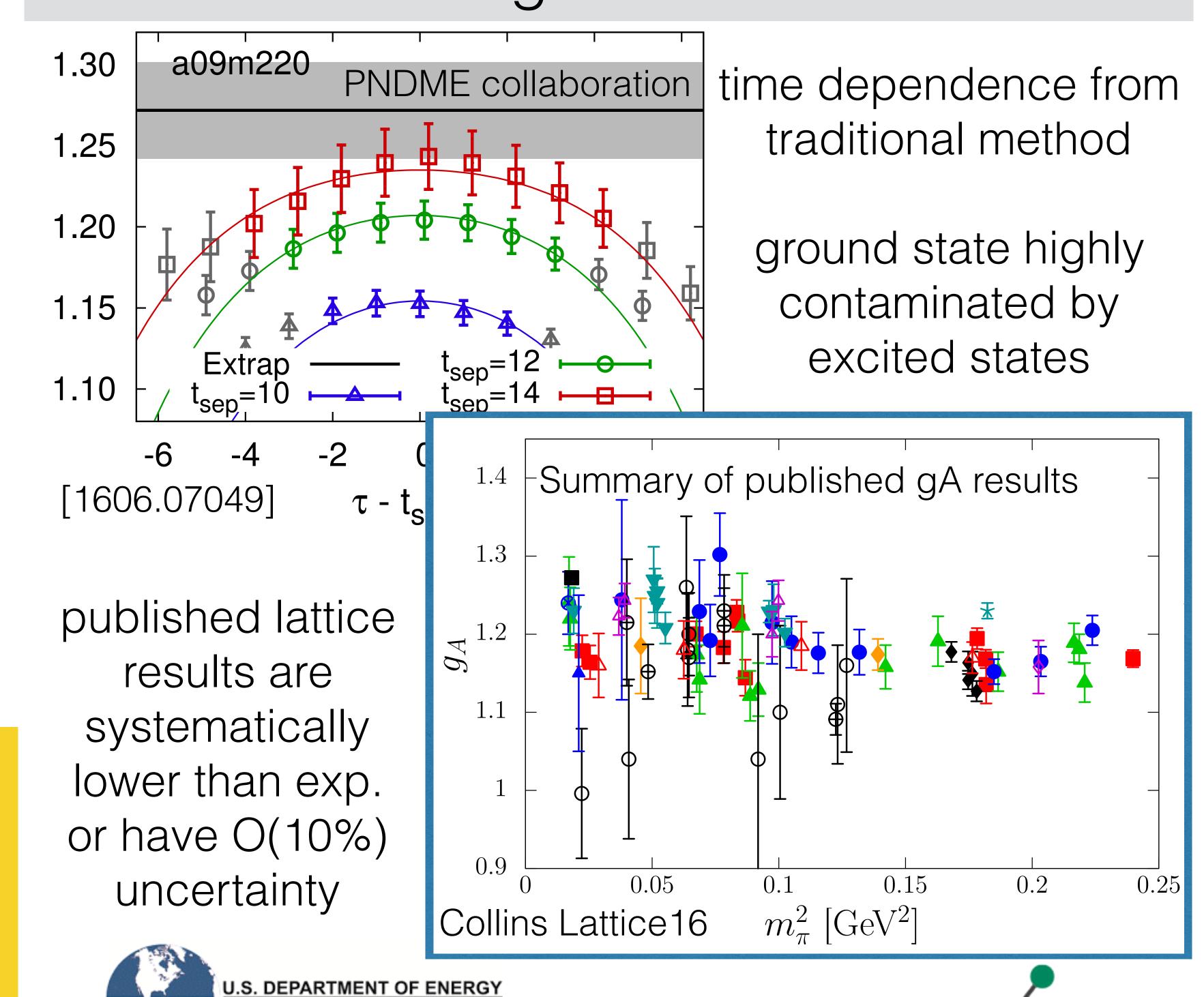
time dep. demonstrates ground state plateau at late time and exponential decay at early time



fit to multiple source/sink combinations improves statistics with negligible additional computation

$g_A^{LQCD}[f_\pi = f_\pi^{latt}] = 1.274 \pm 0.028 \left(g_A^{LQCD}[f_\pi = f_\pi^{phys}] = 1.267 \pm 0.029\right)$ $\frac{g_A^{LQCD}(m_\pi, a = 0)}{g_A^{PDG} = 1.2723(23)}$ $\frac{g_A(m_\pi, a = 0.09)}{g_A(m_\pi, a = 0.12)}$ $\frac{g_A(m_\pi, a = 0.12)}{g_A(m_\pi, a = 0.15)}$ $\frac{g_A(m_\pi, a = 0.15)}{g_A(m_\pi, a = 0.15)}$ $\frac{g_A(m_\pi, a = 0.15)}{g_A(m_\pi, a = 0.15)}$ $\frac{g_A(m_\pi, a = 0.15)}{g_A(m_\pi, a = 0.15)}$

Status of gA on the lattice



Method summary

- time dependent systematics
- all time sep. for O(10) stat. improv.
- small time separation for exponential s/n improvement
- calculation cost equivalent to one time separation





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